

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An accurate production method relates to a method that employs to proceed the operation of managing and controlling inventory stocks and productions of at least one facility through a material requirements planning server at an enterprise end on a material requirements system in the manufacturing industry. ~~The~~ the method is being to achieve the objects of timely handling productions of materials, decreasing the risk of a glut in the inventory center/stock house. ~~The, the disclosed method includes including~~ at least the following steps:

~~Delivering~~ delivering a production order of the day into the material requirements planning server for calculation;

~~Generating~~ generating an actual purchase order through the material requirements planning server, wherein the actual purchase order is stored on a storage media with a marker to avoid being repeatedly calculated while the actual order is being processed the next time;

~~Calculating~~ calculating the difference of the production order and a forecast order and generating a forecasted purchase order through the material requirements planning server;

~~Calculating~~ calculating a production quantity and a shortage of the day at the enterprise end; and

~~Forecasting~~ forecasting the upcoming production quantity and the upcoming shortage.

2. (Currently Amended) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the forecast order is generated through ~~the~~ an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server based on procurement records provided by ~~the~~ a client end to forecast required replenishment of quantities and material categories at the enterprise end at a predetermined interval.

3. (Currently Amended) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the production order relates to a build order placed by ~~the~~ a client end at a predetermined interval.

4. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the method of delivering a production order of the day into the material requirements planning server for calculation is to contrast the production order with inventory stocks in the facility to generate a surplus stock and a shortage (stock-out).

5. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 4, wherein the surplus stock relates to a quantity where quantity of the production order is fewer than that of inventory stock in the facility.

6. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 4, wherein the shortage relates a quantity where the quantity of the production order is more than that of inventory stock in the facility, as a base of the actual purchase order.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the forecasted purchase order is the difference of the forecast order and the surplus stock.

9. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the production quantity and the shortage of the day both add up to be amount of the production order.

10. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the upcoming production quantity is generated through the material requirements planning server based on received production orders at a predetermined interval and further to calculate the average.

11. (Currently Amended) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein ~~the~~^a predetermined interval relates to a time set up by the material requirements planning server, based on requests of various client ends.

12. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the upcoming shortage is the sum of the actual purchase order and the forecasted purchase order.

13. (Original) The invention as recited in claim 1, wherein the facility is to distinguish production demands of various product models and to implement received build orders at the enterprise end.

14. (New) An accurate production method relates to a method that employs to proceed the operation of managing and controlling inventory stocks and productions of at least one facility through a material requirements planning server at an enterprise end on a material requirements system in the manufacturing industry, the method being to achieve the objects of

timely handling productions of materials, decreasing the risk of a glut in the inventory center/stock house, the method including at least the following steps:

delivering a production order of the day into the material requirements planning server for calculation;

generating an actual purchase order through the material requirements planning server wherein the actual purchase order is stored on a storage media with a marker to avoid being repeatedly calculated while the actual order is being processed the next time;

calculating the difference of the production order and a forecast order and generating a forecasted purchase order through the material requirements planning server, wherein the step of calculating the difference of the production order and a forecast order generates the following numbers, which are defined on the order forms and hereunder:

1. a surplus and excess demands are the difference of the forecast order deducted from a production order;
2. a shortage (stock-out) is a negative quantity of inventory stock deducted from the production order ;
3. a surplus stock is a positive quantity of inventory stock deducted from the production order;
4. the actual purchase order is the quantity of the shortage (stock-out);
5. the forecasted purchase order is the quantity of the forecast order deducted from the surplus stock;
6. an actual production quantity is either equal to the inventory stock wherein there is the shortage, or to the production order which there is the surplus stock;

7. a shortage of the day is the quantity of the stock-out of the day;

8. a forecasted demand is either equal to the forecast order when the surplus and excess demands are within a reasonable range, or to an average number, which is calculated from received production orders over a specified future time period and is called by the material requirements planning server when the surplus and excess demand are over a reasonable range;

9. a forecasted shortage is the sum of the actual purchase order and the forecasted purchase order.;

calculating a production quantity and a shortage of the day at the enterprise end; and
forecasting the upcoming production quantity and the upcoming shortage .

15. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the forecast order is generated through an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) server based on procurement records provided by a client end to forecast required replenishment of quantities and material categories at the enterprise end at a predetermined interval.

16. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the production order relates to a build order placed by a client end at a predetermined interval.

17. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the method of delivering a production order of the day into the material requirements planning server for calculation is to contrast the production order with inventory stocks in the facility to generate a surplus stock and a shortage (stock-out).

18. (New) The invention as recited in claim 17, wherein the surplus stock relates to a quantity where quantity of the production order is fewer than that of inventory stock in the facility.

19. (New) The invention as recited in claim 17, wherein the shortage relates a quantity where the quantity of the production order is more than that of inventory stock in the facility, as a base of the actual purchase order.

20. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the forecasted purchase order is the difference of the forecast order and the surplus stock.

21. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the production quantity and the shortage of the day both add up to be amount of the production order.

22. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the upcoming production quantity is generated through the material requirements planning server based on received production orders at a predetermined interval and further to calculate the average.

23. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein a predetermined interval relates to a time set up by the material requirements planning server, based on requests of various client ends.

24. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the upcoming shortage is the sum of the actual purchase order and the forecasted purchase order.

25. (New) The invention as recited in claim 14, wherein the facility is to distinguish production demands of various product models and to implement received build orders at the enterprise end.